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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

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Mining Activities in the Matra Mountains/New Electric
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1. "The following information dates up to [REDACTED]: 25X1A

Jobbagyí Andezit Művek Munitions Factory

2. [REDACTED] the Jobbagyí 'Andezit' Művek. 25X1X

This factory was producing small arms ammunition (7.63 mm calibre). 800 workers were employed, in three shifts. Approximately 120,000 rifle cartridge cases were produced each day. About 15% of these were discarded as defective. The factory had about 100 machines used in the construction of empty cartridge cases. The machines had been manufactured by the Csesze and Pokacsa firms. There were eight machines for making lead bullet-heads and six machines for making SMC bullet-heads. Not all the machines were in operation [REDACTED]

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Danuvia Munitions Factory

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3. [REDACTED] the Danuvia arms and ammunition factory in Budapest. This factory employed three shifts of workers and was producing 7.62 mm, Soviet-type machine carbines (PPS). [REDACTED] these weapons were produced from Soviet Blueprints.

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4. "The Danuvia factory used the following machines in the production of small arms ammunition:

- (a) Electromos Nykiaciyto Gep; used for crimping the neck of the cartridge case; Czech design.
- (b) Peremmaro Gep; used for the rimming of the cartridge base.
- (c) "Tolto" Mero Gep; used for filling the cartridge case with its propellant charge.
- (d) Egyesito Gep; used for measuring and automatically rejecting any cartridge case over or under weight.

"The above machines came from the Sigmund es Hubert Gyar located at Perto Ut, Budapest 10.

5. "There were about 20 Greek Communist workers employed in the Danuvia factory. These were the only foreign workers [REDACTED] in Hungary.

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Rezhenger Muvek Factory

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6. [REDACTED] the Rezhenger Muvek. ([REDACTED] the month of [REDACTED] in this factory.) The factory was producing sheets of laminated iron and brass and copper piping which was used in making artillery shells. The copper piping was sent to the Szekesi Munkas Muvek.

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7. "Rezhenger Muvek was experimenting on a new Soviet electrical machine. It was called a Zomito and used for cutting and shaping metal used in the construction of cartridge cases. The finished article produced by this machine was called pokacska. The cartridge was made from the pokacska by a 'drawing' process. The Zomito produced 10,000 pokacska per eight-hour shift. ([REDACTED] machine again at the Sirok ammunition factory ([REDACTED] J).

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8. "One of the head directors of Rezhenger Muvek was called engineer (fnu) Makay.

New Munitions Factories

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9. "[REDACTED] some facts about the Teglas ammunition factory, which is situated east of the town of Teglas. It was a new factory, producing artillery and small arms ammunition. In June 1952, it had reached only 4% of its total capacity but was expected to reach its production peak by the end of 1952. This factory employed 5000 workers and was reported to be one of the largest munitions factories in Hungary.

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10. "[REDACTED] the new munitions factory at Szekesfehervar. It was called 'Gyral' Municio Gyar and was the sister factory of the Sirok ammunition plant. (See [REDACTED] In July 1952, the factory employed only 1300 workers but was expected to employ about 4000 in the future.

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11. "It was rumored among munitions workers that new munitions plants were due to be completed at Jaszbereny in July 1952, at Aszod in December 1952 and at Budakeszi.

Explosive and War Materiel Factory

12. "Another new factory was the 'Robbano es Hadi Anyag Gyar' (Explosive and War Materiel Factory) at Sajobabony. The second name for this factory was Ekrazit Muvek. It was reported that forced labor was used in the construction of this factory, which was scheduled for completion by the end of 1952. By late 1951, production had already started. The raw material used in production was a yellow powder mined in the Matra mountains (sulphur?). The actual mining location was Matraballa.

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- 3 -

Munitions Factory in Gyongyos Area

13. "The munitions factory located in the Gyongyos area was completed in the summer of 1951. The official name of the factory is 'Gep Pisztoly Lovedek Gyar' (SMC bullet factory). The factory employs 1100 men.

Csepel Tank Factory

14. "At Csepel, as of June 1952, tanks were being produced in a large factory which formerly produced tractors.
- 25X1X 15. [REDACTED] that ammunition production had begun in what was formerly a bicycle factory at Csepel. The change-over of production was completed by June 1952.

Munitions Factory in Godollo Area

16. "There was a munitions factory located approximately 3 kms southeast of Godollo. It was called the Finommechanika es Loster Gyar. It was situated on the east side of the main railway line coming into the town of Godollo from the south. [REDACTED] the factory from a train window in January 1951. [REDACTED] not know whether or not it is a new factory.

Mining Activities in the Matra Mountains

17. "[REDACTED] new and successful oil drillings had been made at Bukksek in the Matra mountains. It was common talk in Hungary that uranium mines also had been opened up in the mountains.

New Electric Stations in Hungary

18. "About the summer of 1952, a new thermoelectric power station was completed two kms north of the town of Inota. Another hydroelectric station was begun near Tiszaszek in 1950. [REDACTED] The use of the word 'another' may indicate that [REDACTED] has confused the terms 'thermoelectric' and 'hydroelectric'. Forced labor was used at the hydroelectric station near Tiszaszek. It was hoped to complete this station by 1954 and have it provide electric current to the new light munitions industries in the Gyongyos-Bongyor-Debrecen area. It will also supply the Jobbagyi and Sirok small arms ammunition factories. The latter two factories are at present being supplied with electric current from the Lorinci plant."

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4-5/742.17	37M
742.13	37M
716	37M
743.283	37M
622.021	37M
735.922	37M
735.921	37M
742.11	37M

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